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FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCES BOYCOTT OF OLYMPIC GAMES

PY081815 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1740 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 May (TELAM)--According to a communique released by the Foreign Ministry this afternoon, the national government has decided that this country will not participate in the Olympic games to be held this year. The communique reads as follows:

The national government has carefully considered the matter of Argentine participation in the upcoming Olympic games. The need to preserve the sportsmanlike character of the Olympics and to prevent the creation of a precedent perverting their true nature has been particularly taken into account.

The invasion of Afghanistan is an act which is incompatible with the principles of international coexistence and has therefore been unanimously rejected by the Argentine people and strongly condemned by their government. The latter is aware of the possibility that massive participation in the Olympic games may be interpreted as a demonstration of political support for that act of interventionism, and it does not want the participation by Argentine sportsmen to be taken advantage of as an endorsement of acts that it has characterized as attacks on international peace and security.

The Argentine national government, as a confirmation of its principles and of its clear position in defense of Western ideals, and maintaining the position stated on 10 January of this year, has therefore decided not to participate in the Olympic games to be held in 1980.

Clarification Issued

PY090013 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2340 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 May (NA)--The Foreign Ministry tonight explained that the government has decided to "recommend" to the Argentine Olympic Committee the nonattendance of its athletes at the Olympic games to be held in Moscow.

This clarification was made so that the media may correct the text of the official communique, released by government house a few hours ago, which states that the national government has decided that Argentina will not attend the Olympic games. It was stated that the decisions of the Argentine Olympic Committee are independent of the government's actions; therefore, the government cannot interfere with or dictate the decisions of that sports organization.

COA President Comments

PY090240 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0145 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 May (NA)--Col Antonio Rodriguez (ret), president of the Argentine Olympic Committee (COA), today stated that he was almost certain that Argentina would not attend the Olympic games to be held in Moscow, and that the recommendation made by the national government in this regard would be taken into account.

Col Rodriguez voiced his opinion on the subject during a telephone conversation held with NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS from Guatemala, where he is attending the deliberations of the Panamerican Sports Organization (ODEPAO)congress. In referring to the recommendation made by the Argentine Government, Colonel Rodriguez said that he was not surprised and stated that "the possibility of attending the games and the possibility of not attending them both exist. We have been studying the latter possibility."

However, Colonel Rodriguez stated that as president of the COA he is sad to see that Argentina will not attend the games, "especially sad for all those athletes who have worked so hard for so long, making an effort and devoting many hours to their training in order to be selected to represent the country in Moscow."

When asked whether the COA, which has to make the final decision on whether or not to attend the games, may contradict the government's recommendation. Colonel Rodriguez stated, "I believe not."

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALLY REJECTS IHRC REPORT

PY082332 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2030 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 May (NA)--The Argentine Government today released the full text of its official answer to the IHRC report on the human rights situation in Argentina that was released on 18 April. The Argentine Government document states: "There has been no widespread violation of human rights in Argentina, and the Argentine Government firmly rejects any charges in this regard." It adds, however, that "if abuses took place as a result of an exceptional situation, that is something which takes place in all countries and must certainly be avoided."

The lengthy document of 170 legal-size pages adopts a very critical tone toward the IHRC report and has an annex which provides the details of 1,025 terrorist actions of various kinds (raids, murders, kidnappings, attacks, etc.) which took place between 1969 and 1979. This account shows that there were 4 terrorist actions in 1969, 10 in 1970, 35 in 1971, 35 in 1972, 136 in 1973, 188 in 1974, 195 in 1975, 298 in 1976, 83 in 1977, 36 in 1978 and 5 in 1979.

The severe criticisms which the Argentine Government makes toward the IHRC report are not aimed at its formal aspects alone but also at the subjective meaning of the report. For example, in the first chapter of the Argentine Government document, entitled "General Considerations," it is stated that the "tone and characteristics of the report make us wonder whether the intention of the report is to promote respect for human rights--which is the specific task of the IHRC--or to pass judgment on the Argentine Government in order to undermine its prestige, a task which the OAS Charter does not assign to the IHRC."

The document further notes that "when the report deals with a charge, it never evidences any lack of confidence toward the details of the charge, regardless of how suspicious or unbelievable they may be. Any opinion critical of or detrimental to the government is reaffirmed in such a manner so as to leave no room for argument. On the contrary, doubt is systematically cast on much of the information which comes from the government or is favorable to its position."

These and other remarks lead to the conclusion that the Argentine Government is disappointed with the report not because of the criticisms it contains "but because it is not imbued with a constructive spirit." The document states that "the report is negative both in form and substance, it does not pave the way but rather obstructs it."

In the next chapter, the Argentine document outlines "the Argentine situation in the recent past and the terrorist phenomenon," by describing subversion starting in 1970, the year which is "the starting point of a generalized and coordinated action against the institutions of the country." It recalls the battle which the security forces had to wage against the Montoneros, the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR) and the Revolutionary People's Army (ERP), through which "a relative control of the situation" was achieved in 1973. This control was later lost when the government decided that year to open the doors of the jails.

In its third chapter, the Argentine Government document also objects to the methodology of the IHRC. It states: "The most prominent and offensive aspect of the report is that it accepts and presents as 'examples' the charges which the organization purports to have heard during the last 3 years, as well as an even greater number of cases gathered during the IHRC's investigations on locations." The Argentine document points out that "the cases which have been chosen become a veritable axis for the contents of the report and provide the false basis for the conclusions at which the IHRC arrives."

In the following chapter, entitled "the Argentine legal system," the Argentine document states that it is obvious that the IHRC report questions the legitimacy of the military government, which it holds responsible for a number of measures, "hinting that such measures were possible because there was an obliging legal system." The document replies that "the Argentine judicial branch is strong and independent," and provides the legal bases for this assertion.

The issue of missing persons is addressed in a chapter entitled "Human Rights in Argentina." In this chapter, the government flatly denies that there is "an Argentine model created to violate the human rights of victims arbitrarily selected from the entire social spectrum." According to the IHRC, this model reportedly has three stages: "kidnapping, investigation with ill-treatment and torture and the disappearance of the person." The Argentine Government states that it is opposed to the way the IHRC describes this alleged model, since "it is a description of the same procedure frequently used by terrorists to fabricate cases in order to put the blame for disappearances on the government."

In short, the steps of this procedure can be described as follows: abducting someone, reporting his arrest or kidnapping, initiating administrative and court proceedings by his relatives, reporting the case to organizations "interested in human rights" and to international organizations and adding his name to the list of missing persons; finally the person reappears, frequently somewhere abroad, giving a detailed report on the horrors he suffered during his captivity.

After adding other details, the statement notes that "the number of persons whose disappearances have been reported in Argentina is no greater in percentage than in other countries in the world. In France alone, about 75,000 disappearances were reported between 1976 and 1979."

Closing the subject on this issue, the statement notes that while the IHRC estimates a total of 5,818 missing persons, the Interior Ministry received only 3,447 denunciations in this regard. It adds that this estimate supplied by the IHRC clearly shows the bad faith in which certain international organizations use incredibly inflated figures that are completely false.

An annotated chart on detainees at the disposal of the executive branch is included. It basically shows that there were a total of 4,435 detainees at the end of 1976, and that this number was reduced to 1,618 by the end of 1979.

Making an obvious reference to Hector Pedro Campora and Juan Manuel Abal Median, the Argentine Government statement later explains its reasons for denying safe-conducts to the refugees at the Mexican Embassy. It adds that both "are leaders of one of the terrorist organizations that attacked Argentina" and that "allowing them to leave the country would mean giving these organizations the leadership needed to plan new criminal and terrorist activities in Argentina."

The Argentine Government, moreover, denies torture charges that the IHRC makes in its report. The Argentine document argues that if these tortures were applied in a continuous manner for several months, as the IHRC charges, they would kill the victims or cause them permanent injury. The statement notes, however, that the Argentine Government "does not deny that because of the unusual activities carried out against terrorists there may have been isolated cases of illegal procedures." It adds that the government has enforced measures to punish these actions. Moreover, it notes that in compliance with these measures a large number of important officials have been indicted or punished "in addition to 290 persons who were discharged from the police force in 1979." Furthermore, it discloses that between 1973 and 1979 1,751 public officials were either tried or punished for abuse of power and that, moreover, the IHRC was informed of this.

Regarding freedom of the press, the Argentine Government denies that journalists in Argentina were detained for reasons pertaining to the exercise of their profession. The statement notes: "The real reasons for the detention of those professionals was their involvement in terrorist activities."

In the following paragraphs, the Argentine Government statement notes that human rights organizations are free to carry out their activities in Argentina, but that the government will not allow "some of these organizations, which are sheltered by a cloak of genuine spiritual pain [as received], to use slanderous, deceitful and false testimony to exploit with ulterior motives the traditional solidarity spirit of the Argentine people." The Argentine Government also denies that in Argentina there is no respect for religious, political or labor union rights.

BRAZILIAN PAPER INTERVIEWS VIDELA ON FOREIGN POLICY

FY082244 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 7 May 80 p 6

[Undated exclusive interview granted by Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla to O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO special correspondents Marcos Wilson and Celso Ming in Buenos Aires]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr President, what is the political and economic importance of Brazilian President Figueiredo's visit?

[Answer] In addition to being a gratifying opportunity to once again receive a friend, the visit of the Brazilian President is for us a very important political event. We understand that his coming is a political gesture, and we are responding to it by receiving him. Within the political decision of the two countries to meet in this fraternal embrace, there is the possibility of later drafting a series of agreements in the economic, cultural or technical fields, provided that this political "parasol," this political "umbrella," exists; and that is the significance, as I understand it, of President Figueiredo's visit. It is true that within this political context there is also room to begin a paragraph [paragrafo] regarding our economy. Argentina is implementing a vast economic program which is characterized by pragmatism in international relations. Within the context of this pragmatism, we try to maintain extensive trade relations with all friendly countries including, of course, Brazil; and we believe that, through our political understanding and our economic integration, we will be able to attain in the near future the kind of integration which will yield tangible results in projects we carry out together.

[Question] And regarding the United States?

[Answer] When I speak about those who do not understand us, I include the United States. I do not say that there is pressure; I say that there is a lack of understanding resulting from a lack of knowledge caused by the distortion of the truth by an uninterested press that is managed precisely by subversive terrorism.

[Question] The Brazilian president is interested in Argentina's experience in its relations with the Soviet Union, mainly in the trade sector. Are there political risks in these relations?

[Answer] To begin with, I would like to explain that I do not admit officially that this topic is on our agenda. Nevertheless, I will answer you with pleasure. The relationship between the Soviet Union and Argentina is only a trade relationship. We are only acting in the national interest by trading with whomever it is most convenient to trade with. This, of course, in no way invalidates our political and ideological position or our position in the Western world, which is more than a mere geographical accident. Our aspirations are consistent with the way of life that is the common denominator that unites all Western countries. I repeat: Our trade with the Soviet Union is a practical policy. This does not mean that Argentina will abandon its position as a Western country, because it adheres to the Christian way of living and Western culture.

[Question] Brazil and Argentina adopted identical attitudes regarding the grain and Olympic games boycotts. Does this imply a new approach toward the Soviet Union?

[Answer] In our case, I believe that the attitude of not joining the boycott in no way implies a strategy or approach. I am talking only about our case and not the Brazilian case, of which I have no knowledge. Argentina's position was clearly stated in the communique that was released in January of this year. Four basic aspects are established in it; our Western affiliation; our condemnation of the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan; our nonadherence to the grain boycott because of our need to assert our sovereignty and our power of decision in the face of an invitation which, by the time it reached us, was an imposition; and, in the fourth place, our national interest as reflected in a trade deal that was fundamental for us and to which we were already committed and therefore could not turn back.

[Question] What are Argentina's prospects for closer ties with the PRC?

[Answer] I believe that the gentleman is referring to a trip that I will make at the beginning of June. This trip to the PRC has more or less the same significance as the trip that I made to Japan. We believe that in a world that has abandoned polarization to become an interrelated world it becomes necessary, within a pragmatic policy, to maintain relations with all countries. Argentina has been somewhat absent from the Eastern part of the world, and we believe that we should assert our presence there through this type of trip, which is basically of a political nature, in order to create conditions for future economic trade under convenient circumstances.

[Question] Mr President, how can Argentina and Brazil overcome, within the internal public sectors of each country, their existing "historical disagreements?"

[Answer] We understand that at this time, when we are living in such a confused and confusing world, a world that surprises us every day, there is a need to be informed, not only within each country, but between countries, and to realize--without wishing to create a bloc or an axis, that they are neighboring nations with common ideals. These ideals are evident today in our Western, Christian civilizations; and in the common effort to achieve these ideals we must accept that the exchange of information is an indipensable element for concerted action. I believe that the answer to your question can be found in this context.

I thank you gentlemen for this contact, which has facilitated an exchange of knowledge with the Brazilian people. I believe that this visit is going to achieve a very important objective. This contact is an indication of what the Brazilian president's visit will be, and I believe that it will be an important moment in our common history. [paragraph continues]

It will mean a before and an after: what I mean is, it will be talked about in Argentina before and after President Figueiredo's visit. I recall that this will be the second visit of a Brazilian president to Argentina during this century. We therefore hope that in view of the importance of this fact, we will be able to take advantage of this event by generously opening our arms to a friend, the Brazilian president.

LA PRENSA ATTACKS GOVERNMENT'S 'INDIFFERENCE' TO CRISES

PY072035 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 May 80 P 6

[Editorial: "With a Light Heart..."]

[Text] One's attention is drawn to the indifference and cavalier optimism with which the members of the government are following the development of events in our country--events that are creating a situation that is a cause for concern. It is sufficient to mention some of its most acute aspects for one to observe the seriousness of the situation. First of all, the financial crisis that has already cost the Central Bank the equivalent of $2 billion in temporary advances to banks and other organizations, the majority of which will not be recovered for a long time, if ever. The effects of what has occurred, far from disappearing, will continue to be negative due to the debt incurred by private banks with the Central Bank and the high interest rates they consequently will have to pay.

The notable increase in the money in circulation will, in one way or another, have an unfavorable effect on the cost of living and on inflation. In addition, there is the trade balance deficit of the first months of 1980 which, according to a contributor of this newspaper, will cause a loss of $5 billion from our foreign exchange reserves if the trend continues as it has to date. This represents half of the amount in the Central Bank's coffers.

To grasp the importance of the liquidation of and intervention in banks and enterprises, the arrest of bankers and businessmen involved in them should be noted, because the arrests were ordered by the executive branch and not by the judiciary. This, regardless of the illegality that might be involved, reveals the seriousness which the authorities assign to what has happened.

In addition to the situation in industry that we have mentioned above, there are the discouraging prospects in the agricultural and livestock sector. This year 1.6 million fewer hectares were sown than last year, regional economies have suffered enormous losses and the paralyzation and decapitalization of the meatpacking industry is very serious. The floods in the Pampa have interrupted the bonanza which had benefited farmers for 3 years and which was a decisive factor in increasing the foreign exchange reserve. The cost and final consequences of the floods cannot yet be evaluated but, without doubt, they will have a very negative impact on our country's economy.

Freedom of the press continues to be gagged, and it is increasingly threatened by the customs surcharges that heavily affect paper imports, surcharges that were imposed and are being maintained with a total disdain for constitutional guarantees, reason and justice. And, as if this were not enough, the Catholic Church's document on the Beagle conflict confirms the impression that the Vatican negotiations have not progressed satisfactorily.

In the international sphere, the U.S.-USSR confrontation is becoming increasingly dangerous. Increasing tension in the case of the U.S. hostages in Tehran and the atrocious Russian invasion of Afghanistan are contributing to the creation of a situation with disturbing prospects that many observers believe could lead to a third world war.

While this is happening in the rest of the world, the understanding between our government and the Soviet Union has transcended mere trade matters to result in an ever-increasing Soviet role in our country in the areas of large public projects, technology and conventional and nuclear energy, all of which will unavoidably result in a growing agreement in international affairs, which has already become evident and is now impossible to hide. This is confirmed, for example, by the exchange of visits of military delegations and the gold medal that our army gave to a high-ranking commander of the Soviet armed forces.

While this is happening, ministers and state secretaries travel, and the president is preparing to go to Red China at the other end of the world. The government travels but it does not govern, at least not clearly and with the energy that Pellegrini [Carlos, former Argentine president] demanded of statesmen. Superficial speeches and confusing declarations emerge from it, but serious functioning of government, alerting the country and taking situations in hand not only to face the emergency but also to face what will come is precisely what is lacking.

Nobody in the government is specific about how we are going to achieve democracy through totalitarian laws such as those that have been approved regarding professional associations, social works, broadcasting and customs regulations. Nobody explains how there can be dialogue without political parties, or whether the path to power is to be through the unions, as in the past, instead of through the parties. Nobody mentions where the reserves of free foreign exchange are or how they have been allocated. Nobody among the top-ranking economic authorities says how the financial crisis is to be faced, but yes, improvisation and ad-hoc solutions will be resorted to as has happened to date. Nobody explains why there has been a delay in making reimbursements for the nontraditional exports of the edible oil industry which has caused irreparable losses, or why there are enterprises that get refinancing and are subsidized despite their known decapitalization, while others are intervened in or liquidated. Nobody in the Foreign Ministry gives a satisfactory account of the scope of the policy that has been inaugurated with respect to the Soviet Union or, above all, do they explain what has already been agreed upon with the Kremlin or what is really being negotiated.

Nobody in the government explains, clarifies or governs, and everything is ignored, postponed or concealed under the cover of propaganda that is intended to instill massive amounts of hope in the public.

On the eve of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, in the French Parliament, Minister Emilio Ollivier, on behalf of the government, said that he would assume responsibility for what was to come "with a light heart..." and thus frivolously spurred on by the government, France marched toward disaster. This same unconcerned spirit typifies the government's conduct, and it has infected a large part of the country: noted individuals and influential people of society, important groups from the middle class and vast sectors of the public which can be observed, for example, in the exodus of thousands of tourists who happily travel abroad, the same as the minister, "with a light heart..." All of them and many others live and dream "with a light heart..." as the government does, all of them in a hopeful mood due to the subtle and effective propaganda, nurtured by the increase in speculation that has trapped them and perhaps the members of the government. All of them, in and out of government, live and act "with a light heart..." until when?

EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE ISSUES DOCUMENT ON DIALOGUE

PY081412 Buenos Aires CRONICA in Spanish 7 May 80 P 6, 7

[Excerpt] In a document published yesterday entitled "Gospel, Dialogue and Society," the Argentine Episcopal Conference points out that "nobody can be excluded unless this exclusion is provided for by law" from the dialogue called for by the armed forces. [paragraph continues]

At the same time, the church views this political dialogue as a natural right "which must be assumed with responsibility" by the Argentine nation and points out that nobody should overlook it because of indifference or a lack of concern.

The text of the document was disclosed yesterday afternoon at the Episcopate office. No press conference was held on the occasion, although it had been announced previously that one would take place. At the same time it was reported that the document containing the church's position had been delivered to the presidency of the nation just before noon yesterday. Government circles have released no information in this regard, however.

The church's position is contained in a document which was drawn up by the episcopal conference last week and made public yesterday. In this document, the bishops make a general appeal for the elimination of all the factors that "harm the unity of the social body" of the nation.

Among the factors they mention, some of which they describe as chronic, are "generalized immorality and crimes against the economy."

They also stated that "as the holy father pointed out to us (on 28 October 1979), the distressing uncertainty over the whereabouts of the missing persons and the situation of those arrested whose trials are still pending are among the serious problems which prevent greater unity among Argentines who are awaiting a prompt solution, something which we as bishops not only recommend but request. The truth, even though it is painful, will always strengthen the cause of peace.

The text of the document also points out "that we must clearly state that those who make use of the tragedy and sorrow of others to further their own concealed interests and those who persist in their desire for violence and destruction create general distrust and seriously damage the social structure."

In their document the bishops also ask the political parties "not to propose programs which are contrary to the truth and the Christian beliefs of their followers."

It points out that "the political parties, provided they follow a policy that serves the common good, are legitimate ideological options for the layman. Therefore they (the parties) should not pursue sectarian interests, nor should they proclaim their ideas and principles as absolute truth, when they have only a subjective value."

TRIPARTITE DELEGATION NOT TO ATTEND ILO MEETING

PY080255 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2220 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 May (TELAM)--The Labor Ministry reported today that the national government has decided not to send a tripartite delegation to the 66th meeting of the International Labor Organization (ILO), in view of the attitude adopted by union sectors regarding the appointment of their delegates. It added, however, that government representatives will attend the Geneva ILO meeting. In this regard, the Labor Ministry has released the following communique:

The national government authorized a meeting of union secretaries general to appoint labor delegates to the 66th ILO meeting to be held in Geneva (Switzerland) in June. Although the meeting was held to discuss exclusively the appointment of delegates, other unrelated subjects were also discussed.

Finally, and according to remarks heard in labor circles themselves, the union leaders nominated to take part in the delegation belong to only one of the unions involved, which is not only contrary to the Labor Ministry's criterion that all labor sectors should be represented but is also contrary to the ILO constitution, all of which would cast doubt on their representativity at the international event.

Therefore, the national government has decided not to send a tripartite delegation to the 66th International Labor Conference, but the government representatives will attend the meeting.

SOVIET UNION LEADS IN 1980 GRAIN PURCHASES

PY080342 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS 1847 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 May (NA)--During the first 2 months of this year, the Soviet Union was by far the leading purchaser of Argentine cereal grains, buying 40 percent of the 2.5 million tons exported during the period, according to a statistical report released by the National Grain Board.

The report indicates that 2.55 million tons of nine types of grain were shipped during the January-February period, of which 2.12 million tons (83.5 percent) were sold to the Soviet Union, the PRC, Brazil and Peru. Eighty-eight percent of the 2.55 million tons shipped, that is, 2.24 million tons, consisted of wheat for bread [trigo pan].

The Soviet Union led overwhelmingly during this period, purchasing approximately 1 million tons of grain, of which 970,000 tons was wheat for bread. Thus they absorbed 39.5 percent of the total grain exported, while the other communist giant--the PRC--purchased 380,000 tons of wheat for bread. Among the other major grain customers, Brazil purchased 590,000 tons and Peru approximately 150,000 tons, primarily of wheat.

As for the exporting firms, Sasetru--which has been going through a crisis--has lost first place to Cargill. Cargill exported 383,600 tons, the Association of Argentine Cooperatives 265,700 tons, Nidera Argentina 256,000 tons, Bunge and Born 251,800 tons and Sasetru (218,000 tons).

HEAVY CROP, LIVESTOCK LOSSES REPORTED FROM FLOODS

PY070014 Paris AFP in Spanish 1715 GMT 6 May 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 6 May (AFP)--Economic circles unofficially estimated here today that approximately 7 million head of cattle and sheep died during the recent floods in Buenos Aires, the largest province in Argentina.

Agricultural circles indicated that in less than 15 days the devastating flood ruined about 5 million hectares of crops in the richest part of the country, an area which produces a large part of the Argentine people's food.

The flood, the worst remembered in this century in Argentina, forced the evacuation of more than 35,000 people, most of whom have returned to their homes as the waters slowly recede.

According to unofficial estimates by technical organizations that act in support of official entities, 115,000 tons of sunflower and 300,000 tons of corn have been lost. These are important figures if we consider that Buenos Aires Province produces a high percentage of all the cereals in the country.

Regarding livestock, these organizations indicated that most of the 7 million head are sheep and that since the cattle were at the beginning of their calving season, there will inevitably be an additional large number of calf losses.

GUEILER SWEARS IN NEW LABOR MINISTER

PY081942 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] President Lidia Gueiler Tejada this morning swore in the new labor minister, (Raul Jimenez Sanjines). The ceremony took place at government palace, and the intention to continue with the plans devised by the executive to solve labor problems was affirmed.

Isaac Sandoval Rodriguez was the last labor minister; he resigned from his post because of political disagreements with the government. The new labor minister, who was formerly labor under secretary, promised his dedicated cooperation in the democratization process of the country. [recorded passage indistinct]

FIFTY-TWO PARTIES REGISTER FOR UPCOMING ELECTIONS

PY081316 La Paz EL DIARO in Spanish 1 May p 1

[Excerpts] A total of 52 political parties have registered at the National Electoral Court as of midnight, thus fulfilling the current legal requirements. Twenty-four of the parties are new organizations and 28 are old ones. They include eight Indian parties, six MNR [National Revolutionary Movement] parties, three of which are MNRI [National Revolutionary Movement of the Left] parties; and one M-9 [9 April Revolutionary Movement] party.

At midnight, Dr Rolando Roca Aguilera, chairman of the National Electoral Court, accompanied by Vice Chairman Ramiro Villarroel, members of the court, the secretary of the Chamber of Deputies and representatives of some parties which registered at the last moment, proceeded to sign the document closing the political parties registration book.

The list of parties registered by midnight is as follows:

1. (MNRI-1) National Revolutionary Movement of the Left [Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario de Izquierda]

2. (MITKA) Tupac Katari Indian Movement [Movimiento Indio Tupac Katari] (Constantino Lima)

3. (MITKA) Tupac Katari Indian Movement [Movimiento Indio Tupac Katari] (L. Tapia)

4. (MNRUR) National Revolutionary Movement (Unity and Renewal) [Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario (Unidad y Renovacion)]

5. (MRB) Movement of the Bolivian Revolution [Movimiento de la Revolucion Boliviana]

6. (PIR) Party of the Revolutionary Left [Partido de la Izquierda Revolucionaria]

7. (MNR-P) People's National Revolutionary Movement [Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionaria Pueblo]

8. (PRIN) National Revolutionary Party of the Left [Partido Revolucionaria de la Izquierda Nacional]

9. (PS) Socialist Party [Partido Socialista]

10. (PL) Liberal Party [Partido Liberal]

11. (FCN) National Civic Front [Frente Civico Nacional]

12. (OST) Workers Socialist Organization [Organizacion Socialista de los Trabajadores]

13. (ARB) Barrientist Revolutionary Alliance [Alianza Revolucionaria Barrientista]

14. (MRTK) Tupac Katari Revolutionary Movement [Movimiento Revolucionario Tupac Katari]

15. (FRI) Revolutionary Front of the Left [Frente Revolucionario de la Izquierda]

16. (CEN) Nationalist Center [Centro Nacionalista]

17. (MAN) National Action and Unity Mandate [Mandato de Accion y Unidad Nacional]

18. (PSD) Social Democratic Party [Partido Social Democrata]

19. (PUB) Bolivian Unity Party [Partido Union Boliviana]

20. (MRTK) Tupac Katari Revolutionary Movement [Movimiento Revolucionario Tupac Katari] [as published]

21. (MRTKU) Tupac Katari Revolutionary Unity Movement [Movimiento Revolucionario Tupac Katari de Unidad]

22. (MPC) Popular Christian Movement [Movimiento Popular Cristiano]

23. (UDE) Bolivian Democratic Unity [Unidad Democrata Bolivians]

24. (PI) Indian Party [partido Indio]

25. (OID) Offensive of the Democratic Left [Ofensiva de la Izquierda Democrata]

26. (CDIP) Democratic Center of Political Research [Centro Democratico de Investigaciones Politicas]

27. (FNP) National Progressive Force [Fuerzo Nacional Progresista]

28. (MNRI) National Revolutionary Movement of the Left [Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario de la Izquierda] (A. Ayorda)

29. (FSB) Bolivian Socialist Falange [Falange Socialista Boliviana]

30. (PSC) Social Christian Party [Partido Social Cristiano]

31. (MNRI-A) National Revolutionary Movement of the Anti-Imperialist Left [Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario de la Izquierda Anti-Imperialista]

32. (PS-A) Labor Movement of the Socialist Party [Movimiento Laboral del Partido Socialista]

33. (PRN) National Revolution Party [Partido de la Revolucion Nacional]

34. (MDS) Socialist Democratic Movement [Movimiento Democratico Socialista]

35. (MNRU) National Revolutionary Unity Movement [Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario Unidad]

36. (MINP) Nationalist Popular Movement of the Left [Movimiento de Izquierda Nacionalista Popular]

37. (POR-TP) Revolutionary Workers Party (Trotskyist and Posadist) Partido Obrero Revolucionario (Trosquista Posadista] [Party leader's name is Posadas]

38. (ADN) Nationalist Democratic Action [Accion Democratica Nacionalista]

39. (RSN) National Socialist Revolution [Revolucion Socialista Nacional]

40. (PFN) National Women's Party [Partido Femenino Nacional]

41. (M-9) 9 April Revolutionary Movement [Movimiento Revolucionario 9 de Abril]

42. (MASD) Movement for Democratic Socialism [Movimiento al Socialismo Democratico]

43. (MARC) Peasants Agrarian Revolutionary Movement [Movimeinto Agraric Revolucionario Campesino]

44. (CRB) Grassroots Revolutionary Committee [Comite Revolucionario de Bases]

45. (OEUR) Organization of Revolutionary Unity [Organizacion de Unidad Revolucionaria]

46. (MNTK) Tupac Katari National Movement [Movimiento Nacional Tupac Katari]

47. (PURS) Republican Socialist Union Party [Partido Union Socialista Republicana]

48. (VO) Workers Vanguard [Vanguardia Obrera]

49. (PRA-R) Authentic Revolutionary Party [Partido Revolucionario Autentico] (Rios Gamarra)

50. (MITK-B) The Grassroots Tupac Katari Indian Movement [Movimiento Indio Tupac Katari de Base]

51. (VCPOR) Communist Vanguard of the Revolutionary Workers Party [Vanguardia Comunista del Partido Obrero Revolucionario]

52. (MDS) Socialist Democratic Movement [Movimiento Democratico Socialista]

BRIEFS

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS--The Industry and Commerce Ministry has reported that the balance of payments during 1979 showed a deficit of $463 million, and that the trade balance showed a deficit of $135.3 million. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 3 May 80 p 10 PY]

ELECTORAL COURT BUDGET--La Paz, 7 May (LATIN)--President Lidia Gueiler has approved the budget of the National Electoral Court for the forthcoming 29 June elections. The Finance Ministry announced that the budget approved is for 45 million pesos, which is $1,825,000. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2048 GMT 7 May 80 PY]

DA SILVA, OTHER UNION LEADERS TO BE IMPRISONED

PY090307 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Judge (Nelson Silva Guimaraes) of the 2d Military Court has ordered the preventive imprisonment of Luiz Inacio da Silva and other leaders of the Sao Bernardo do Campo metalworkers' union who are already under arrest. They will now be transferred to the (Barro Branco) military prison, together with two other leaders whose preventive imprisonment was ordered 48 hours earlier.

Justifying this order, the judge's resolution says that, despite the time these leaders had to review their position, Da Silva and his colleagues have not opted for prudence and restraint.

Judge (Nelson Guimaraes) dismissed charges against Bishop Hummes under the national security law.

Regarding the preventive imprisonment of these leaders, who have been under arrest since 19 April, Cardinal Evaristo Arns said that such a development is to be deplored, adding that notice should be taken of the climate of uncertainty affecting those who struggle for the good of the country and for social peace.

MOROCCO SHOWS INTEREST IN ALCOHOL PROGRAM

PY081450 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 7 May 80 p 5

[From the Brasilia agency]

[Excerpt] Moussa Saadi, Moroccan energy and mining research minister, yesterday told his Brazilian colleague, Cesar Cals de Oliveira, that his country is "very interested" in forming a joint venture [given in English] for the production of methanol from wood and of hydrated alcohol and in the purchase of engines that run on alcohol. The Moroccan minister also asserted that there is interest in the purchase of iron ore, manganese, bauxite and copper, although he knows that Brazil imports the last three minerals.

During his 45-minute meeting with Cals, Saadi asked for details about the technology for the mining and working of schist. He was also interested in information on the performance of engines that run on a mixture of gasoline and alcohol. The minister said that Morocco intends to use Brazilian experience in seeking substitutes for oil, specifically those of a vegetable nature.

According to Saadi's advisers, he will be in Sao Paulo tomorrow to visit a plant that manufactures cars that run on alcohol, and, if possible, he will drive one of the cars to gain knowledge of its performance.

The Moroccan prime minister, Maata Bouabid, said during an interview yesterday that he intends to increase the exchange of technology with Brazil. He also stated that he is interested in the National Alcohol Plan [Proalcool], asserting that Brazilian experience in this field "is very valuable, and therefore many Moroccan technicians are studying Proalcool. It is possible that in the future Morocco will have only vehicles that run on alcohol.

He severely criticized Libya and Algeria: "Those two countries envy Morocco because of the excellent political situation in my country. There is total freedom of the press in Morocco. Human rights are ensured and there is a high level of political representation [representatividade]. This is why many groups wish to destabilize the country and try to impose undesirable systems."

URIBE VARGAS RETURNS FROM MEETING WITH SPAIN, EEC

PA080312 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 May 80

[Report by Jose Suarez]

[Text] Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas today said that the Andean Pact countries made important progress during the talks that the Andean Council of Foreign Ministers held with Spain and the EEC to discuss cooperation matters. Uribe Vargas returned to the country today and said that he was very satisfied with the results of these talks. He said that the ties with Spain and the EEC have been strengthened. [Passage indistinct]

M-19'S BATEMAN CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT POLICIES

PA072216 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Bogota--Jaime Bateman Cayon, top leader of the 19 April Movement [M-19], has harshly criticized the government and the country's ruling class in an interview granted to journalist German Castro Caycedo.

The guerrilla leader said that the upper class is the only one which benefits from economic profits while the people have needs and are deprived of many indispensable things. Bateman Cayon said that the coffee bonanza went to the capitalists who transferred the money to Swiss and U.S. banks. He said that the state should be decentralized and that the present system of health and education in the country is undemocratic. His statements to Castro Caycedo were published in the newspaper EL SIGLO today.

The Colombian bourgeoisie wants to make the people believe that revolution is chaos, but this is not true, said the M-19 guerrilla leader. He added that when we take over the government, we are going to sign a new contract with the Renault factory of France because the existing one is contrary to the country's interests.

No one's home will be taken away but these changes must fulfill a social function, said Bateman Cayon in stating something resembling a platform for a future government ruled by the M-19. Finally, Bateman said that Colombia has experienced great development but that it has only benefited the oligarchy and not the country's people.

Bateman said that 50 percent of the national budget is used in repressing those who struggle for the welfare of the people. He added that the Colombian Government is managed by an elite which does not permit the people to obtain the benefits of our natural wealth. The M-19 chief said that the Colombian people are exploited through the state of siege and the security statutes drafted against the working class.

M-19 ISSUES BULLETIN DENYING TERRORIST LABEL

PA081924 Paris AFP in Spanish 1501 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Bogota, 8 May (AFP)--The subversive M-19 which occupied the Dominican Embassy here for 61 days holding 16 diplomatic hostages denied today it is a terrorist group.

"As M-19 militants, we reject the term terrorists, which both the government and the mass media are uselessly trying to apply to us," the group states in a clandestine bulletin sent to this agency by mail.

The eight-page document bearing a cover with the colors of the flag of the now-defunct opposition National Popular Alliance [ANAPO]--blue, white and red--is the first the M-19 has issued since the occupation of the Dominican Embassy here.

The document, nevertheless, does not refer to that incident--which concluded with the trip of 15 guerrillas to Cuba--but announces the M-19's support for the peoples of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Chile and Argentina, "who are facing bloody tyrannies."

In an article that asks: Who are the terrorists? The M-19 strongly rejects the terrorist label, adding that its political ideology seeks the social and economic improvement of the people. It then indicates that the group is being labeled terrorist by some of the country's sectors "in a desperate effort to diminish in the eyes of the world a people who decided not to tolerate outrage and assassination in silence."

"We reject (the term terrorist) because we are that people struggling against barbarism," states the M-19, adding that terrorists are those who go around "instilling fear" everywhere when, for reasons of principle, we reject such a method. "Terrorism isolates the masses from the struggle and our political project has only the masses. The M-19 can never be terrorist," the document concludes.

ARMY CAPTURES TOP LEADER OF URBAN GUERRILLAS

PA081731 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Bogota--The military intelligence service have captured the top leader of the urban guerrillas during several raids on houses in search of members of the outlawed subversive movements. The leader is Oscar Mateus Puerto, alias Julian, principal leader of the Pedro Leon Arboleda group of the Workers Self-Defense Movement, which in turn is part of the Popular Liberation Army. He is responsible for many attacks on policemen, bank robberies and other crimes. Oscar Mateus Puerto had been sentenced in absentia by a court-martial to a 7-year term in 1973 on the charge of subversion.

Joaquin Garcia was also among these arrested. He had just completed serving 5 years in jail on a terrorism charge and in 1967 was responsible for one of the first Colombian hijackings to Cuba. The other criminals captured by the brigade of military institutes are members of the Workers Self-Defense Movement, the Castroite Army of National Liberation and the 19 April Movement. All of them were in possession of documents and elements which prove their insurgent activities, and they were arrested while apparently trying to form a mixed subversive group.

MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION ELICITS MIXED REACTIONS

PA072143 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Bogota--The Supreme Court decision legalizing a personal possession of 28 grams of marijuana has caused great repercussions in the country's economic and legal circles today. Ernesto Samper, president of the National Association of Financial Institutions, told this station that the high court's decision alleviates the situation caused by the illegal narcotics traffic and praised the court's decision.

Other economic and legal spokesmen said that, on the contrary, the decision could have grave consequences and affirmed that narcotics traffic could be conducted through a large family. A family of 10 persons could easily transport a good quantity of marijuana, possibly demonstrating with medical records--perhaps forged--that they are using it as a cure for serious diseases, said lawyer Odesio Gomez Aritizabal.

Samper said that it is necessary to increase controls to verify that those having narcotics are truly authorized to have them.

CONGRESS VOTES IN FAVOR OF BICAMERAL SYSTEM

PA009340 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0252 GMT 9 May 80

[Excerpt] Quito, 8 May (EFE)--In an effort to stop the government in its decision to ask the people for the authority to dissolve parliament, Ecuadorean congressmen today agreed by a majority vote to adopt the bicameral parliamentary system for the future.

Congress made the decision 24 hours before President Jaime Roldos told the nation about the crisis which his administraiton is facing due to the opposition of a majority of the legislators of his own party or that the administration was going to ask the people to allow it to dissolve parliament.

The congressmen also agreed to set up a commission to complete the details concerning the establishment of the bicameral parliamentary system.

(?Roldos) had announced that he would address the nation on Friday to state his position on the dispute with Assad Bucaram and most of the congressmen of the Concentration of Popular Forces, the party that brought him to power in August 1979.

LEGISLATURE WANTS ROLDOS TO POSTPONE 9 MAY SPEECH

PA081737 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 8 May 80

[Excerpts] In a desperate attempt to counteract the pressure for a plebiscite, important sectors of Congress found themselves in a race against time to establish a formula that might bring about a solution to the impasse in the political crisis.

However, the Chamber of Representatives has found that a negotiated solution cannot be sought until early next week as a result of the fateful process of interpellation of Government Minister Feraud.

Legislative sources have confirmed to Radio Quito their interest in urging President Roldos to postpone his announced speech to the public on Friday. As the interpellated minister himself indicated, the chief of state could well choose the path of the plebiscite as a solution to this chapter--which for many is disastrous and worrisome--of the democratic drama.

The government palace has adopted a method of silent waiting as its government strategy. Contacts between Deputy (Heinz Meller) and the chief of state multiplied in recent hours, but the only source of information who was accessible was (Meller), the legislative mediator and schoolmate of President Roldos, who answered questions for Radio Quito.

[Begin recording] [Question] How is this draft formula structured?

[Answer] It simply provides for elections of senators in December of this year in which we would choose 28, or rather 18, senators by popular vote who would be added to the present 12 national representatives, becoming the basic nucleus of the Senate. In other words, we would have a Senate with national representation. In the interim, the Senate would function with the 12 national representatives as senators and their 12 alternates.

[Question] What is the position of the president?

[Answer] I am not exactly sure. Of course, the position of the president of the republic is very clear and definitive.

So far, he has an argument and even a pretext which I would like to take from him. He is my friend. I am not his political supporter. I wish to note Jaime Roldos' pretext for calling a plebiscite, which is that the Chamber has not yet sent him any constitutional amendment with 46 signatures. The moment he receives these constitutional amendments which, as in the case which we have proposed, provide for a popular initiative, or in other words give the people the opportunity to express themselves at the polls, I who have faith in Roldos Aguilera's democratic authenticity, believe that he will accept it. It is my opinion that he will accept it.

[Question] Will the Chamber's answer be submitted (?to the president? Before Friday?

[Answer] No. I fear that there will not be time beforehand. In fact, I personally am negotiating within the Chamber--not at a party level or at the level of a Chamber pronouncement, but rather at the level of legislators of different groups and political parties--to urge the president of the public--for reasons of time and because by tomorrow or the day after we will be able to tell the country that none of the three previous formulas has been accepted--to allow us an additional period of 8 days by postponing his announced speech from this Friday to the following Friday in order that, in the course of next week, we may formalize the new data required according to parliamentary procedure and present the amendment known as the Fourth Formula for his decision. [end recording]

Liberal legislator Blasco Penaherrera Padilla has said that if President Roldos insists on his call for a plebiscite, he will have to assume responsibility for it. The Chamber, he said, will have demonstrated to the country its willingness to reach a sensible solution.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES DOCUMENT ON HAVANA EMBASSY

PA090135 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 May 80

[By William Cespedes]

[Excerpt] The Peruvian Government has released a document summarizing the recent incidents at its embassy in Havana. In the document, it notes that the situation created by the presence of 400 undocumented Cubans still in the embassy awaiting visas as well as others in a similar situation at the Venezuelan Embassy and the U.S. Interests Office constitutes an especially complex case. It adds that due to its delicate aspects, it is imperative to avoid introducing any element that might disturb the handling of the problem.

APRA'S BELAUNDE CHARGES ELECTION CONSPIRACY

PY080215 Paris AFP in Spanish 0031 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Lima, 6 May (AFP)--The APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] party alleged here today the existence of a conspiracy involving a government sector, the National Electoral Court and the Popular Action [AP] party headed by former President Fernando Belaunde.

Armando Villanueva, the APRA party presidential candidate, explained that there is a conspiracy to commit fraud in favor of the AP, the party that represents the plutocracy, in the next general elections to be held on 1 June. Vallanueva also said that the AP is issuing disgusting pamphlets filled with slanders against him and his wife. Moreover, he said that the AP has another 7 million of these pamphlets ready for circulation.

He added: "We are not complaining. We are simply denouncing this deed because the APRA--which is considered the most important political party in Peru--will win the elections with a minimum of 40 percent of the vote."

Villanueva noted that the government sector that controls the newspapers--and particularly Gen Juan Estrada, the director of the national information system--has joined forces with the AP, one of the largest parties in Peru. Consequently, they belittle all news regarding the APRA and dwell on news concerning the AP party and the Popular Christian Party [PRC], "another representative of the right." He noted that this is being done by the newspaper EL COMERCIO, the most influential Peruvian newspaper, which is currently headed by Hector Lopez Martinez, a member of the AP.

After noting that the newspaper EL COMERCIO has not reported on his "successful tour throughout the country," he added that the newspaper has not published any information on the APRA party or any paid advertisements promoting the APRA. He added that the newspaper has, however, published abundant reports on the AP and the PPC.

Regarding the National Electoral Courts (JNE), the highest authority in the election process, Villanueva stated that it has issued a series of resolutions that favor Belaunde. He noted that the JNE had decided to list the parties on the ballots in the order they registered with the JNE, thus granting the APRA first place on the list. But later, at the request of the AP, the JNE annulled its decision and proceeded to raffle the places on the ballot lists and as a result, the APRA is now fourth on the list.

He added that on another occasion the JNE allowed a larger square for the voter to mark his preference in to be printed on the ballot next to the name of the AP--a square larger than those next to the names of the other parties--and that the size of that square was somewhat reduced only when the affected parties protested that irregularity.

Villanueva also said that the JNE has just annulled a previous JNE decree, with the result that about 300,000 citizens, most of them APRA supporters, will be unable to vote. The JNE has just decided that those so-called temporary residents [transeuntes]--those who are registered in one city but reside in another--will be ineligible to vote. Villanueva noted that this measure goes against the spirit of the Constitution, which states that voting is mandatory. The JNE must, therefore, as on previous occasions, maintain the right to vote of all temporary residents.

POLICE OCCUPY OFFICES OF EL COMERCIO; REMOVE EMPLOYEES

PY080220 Paris AFP in Spanish 1709 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Lima, 7 May (AFP)--Today in Lima the police occupied the offices of the newspaper EL COMERCIO, the most important Peruvian newspaper, after removing its personnel last night.

According to the workers' spokesmen, the incident took place as an assembly was being held at the newspaper's office, located in downtown Lima, to request the resignation of its executive personnel, particularly the newspaper's director, who was appointed by the government. The spokesmen noted that the resignations were requested to protest the biased attitude of the newspaper's officials, who favor the Popular Action [AP] party led by former President Fernando Belaunde.

Hector Lopez Martinez, the newspaper's director, is a member of the AP, according to Armando Villanueva, the PARA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] presidential candidate.

The assembly was called by one of the factions of the newspaper's union, which opposes the other faction, which has been in the management for a long time. These two factions hold different views on questions of labor and doctrine. The spokesmen added that they were planning to print a special issue, but they ran out of time and the police intervened, removing all the workers early in the morning.

This morning, many of the journalists, employees and shop employees were discussing the situation in front of the newspaper's offices. All of them agreed that the government could resolve the situation at EL COMERCIO quite easily, perhaps by returning the newspaper to its owners. Official sources, however, did not say anything in this regard.

DIRECTOR DENIES REPORTS OF U.S. RESISTANCE TO CENSUS

PA072208 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 May 80

[Excerpts] Census Office Director Juan Manuel Caballero described as "alarmist" reports published in a local paper to the effect that U.S. citizens are refusing to let Panamanians include them in the census. Here is the interview.

[Begin recording] We are here with Juan Manuel Caballero, director of the census office of the Office of the Comptroller General. Mr. Caballero, some communications media today published the report that U.S. citizens are refusing to be counted by Panamanians in the census on Sunday, 11 May, when the census will be taken nationwide. What can you tell us about this?

[Answer] I can say the following: The report is alarmist and far from the truth. There has been no resistance or objection on the part of the U.S. citizens to being counted in Panama's census.

The census is not going to give us sovereignty. The census is not intended to be a demonstration of sovereignty. It is a technical operation to obtain socioeconomic information for the study of the population of a country, and the population of the entire canal area will be incorporated into the population of the republic. Thank you very much. [end recording]

POPULAR BROAD FRONT SAYS ELECTORAL LAW ACCEPTABLE

PA071731 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 5 May 80 pp 1-A, 6-A

[Text] "As finally approved, the electoral law is acceptable," the Popular Broad Front (FRAMPO) secretary general has told this paper in an interview. But he added: "Nonetheless, the voting system which has been established, under which it will be possible to vote for up to two parties at the same time, will confuse many voters."

"In any event," Renato Pereira commented, "as finally drafted, this law is better than the project the national legislation council had approved in its first debate, which elicited our party's public protest. "We believe," he went on, "that although the electoral law--now waiting for the president's approval--diminishes the political parties' role, in general its provisions are the result of the battle that FRAMPO waged before the public opinion and the result of our party's strong protest."

Asked whether FRAMPO will participate in the next elections, the young and prestigious political leader answered that the directorate will have to decide that, but that if the party decides to participate, it will do so without making alliances with anyone.

Asked about the divisions within his party, which some newspapers have reported, he responded firmly: There is no division within FRAMPO. At this point, the party's coherence and clarity of position are greater than ever. The party has managed to clearly define the differences between it and other organizations and parties which, from the moment we began our process of registration, proclaimed that FRAMPO was a satellite party."

COSTA RICA

REFUGEES MEETING SUSPENDED WITHOUT AGREEMENT

PA090333 Paris AFP in Spanish 0210 GMT 9 May 80

[Excerpts] San Jose, 8 May (AFP)--A meeting of several countries, held at the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry to receive the Cubans who may wish to leave their country, was suspended here tonight without reaching any agreement, it was announced.

Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo's proposal that the countries represented name a committee to negotiate directly in Havana the departure of the Cubans who wish to leave, failed to obtain unanimous support, it was learned from circles close to the meeting.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs William Bowdler refused to talk to the press on leaving the meeting and merely referred in a somewhat "dry" tone to his morning speech.

Most of the delegations to the meeting, however, are made up by the respective ambassadors in Costa Rica, who have no instructions to adopt resolutions of this type, as confirmed by AFP at the end of the meeting. Some diplomats participating in the meeting believe that the meeting, besides relieving the pressure on the United States due to most refugees' desire to travel to that country, has the political objective of carrying the problem of the Cuban refugees to the highest levels of world debate.

However, every attempt to obtain a declaration described as "firm" in diplomatic circles failed. A committee is scheduled to meet tonight to draft another resolution, not discarding the possibility that in the end, the host nation, Costa Rica, may only release a communique summarizing the results of the meeting.

Today's meeting was attended by representatives from the FRG, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Ecuador, the United States, Spain, France, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Peru, the Dominican Republic, Switzerland, Uruguay, Venezuela and the Holy See, in addition to delegates from international organizations.

The absence of delegations from the Central American countries, none of which was represented, was noted at the meeting.

Carazo Remarks

PA090124 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 May 80

[Portion of President Rodrigo Carazo's address before multinational meeting to analyze the Cuban refugees issue held at the Foreign Ministry on 8 May 1980--recorded]

[Excerpt] People, divided by borders that delimit their sovereignty, are and shall always be united by deep human sentiments. It is human to feel the anguish of others. It is impossible to be indifferent to the sorrow of our fellowmen. Our nation cannot offer material or substantial benefits, but it has freedom and its life is ruled by laws that aspire to achieve the happiness of its inhabitants. This we can offer.

We believe that freedom is to the soul and to the spirit what air is to the body. We are always willing to offer refuge to those who seek such freedom because we believe in giving asylum. This has been a national principle since our independence.

Those who respect our laws can enjoy our country. We defend peace and harmony among people, and we believe that such can be possible only through respect of others' rights. We proclaim the right to freedom of thought, expression and free transit, and we consider such rights vital to mankind.

In view of the Cuban Government's refusal to accept our humanitarian offer, we now open the possibility [break in recording] with destination to other nations, so that all nations inspired by such high sentiments may participate in this task.

You have responded with utmost generosity to our appeal, an appeal made to comply with God's mandate to those nations blessed with growing freedom and well-being. Our meeting here constitutes a victory of the peace-loving world because it evinces the undeniable force of our humanitarian civilization.

PRESIDENT CARAZO VIEWS CUBAN REFUGEES CASE

PA082140 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 May 80

[Interview with President Rodrigo Carazo Odio on meeting on Cuban refugees; at Costa Rican Foreign Ministry, San Jose--live]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, what have been the results so far?

[Answer] Very satisfactory. I believe that the positive attitude of the countries participating in the meeting will help solve the problem of the relocating of Cuban refugees in the Peruvian Embassy. Right now what has to be done is to establish the adequate procedures to see how this can be achieved. This is what is going to be discussed.

[Question] Mr President, Mr William Bowdler, in stating the U.S. position for the first time, states his concern over the situation that has arisen with the flood of Cubans going to other countries.

[Answer] In fact, the problem is acute. Serious inconveniences arise from such a large migration. This causes problems that are of concern not only to the countries receiving them, specifically the United States but also to all mankind. This is a serious problem.

[Question] What has been the attitude of the representatives of these 18 countries and approximately 10 international organizations?

[Answer] Twenty-six countries, very positive. I would say that the cooperation has been broad, that it will solve the economic problems that the mobilization of this people implies and that it will solve the accommodation problems of the countries faced with receiving those who sought refuge in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

[Question] Do you think that it will be possible to reestablish the airlift?

[Answer] I believe that at this moment what has to be determined is what means and procedures will be used. This is what is going to be discussed now as a third point. I left the meeting after I was given all the information and after I had heard statements from the representatives of the countries who made it evident that there is no problem in relocating the refugees from the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Now what is left is a process of procedures, analyses and means and, of course, whatever is discussed and negotiated has to be coordinated with the Cuban Government.

[Question] Don Rodrigo, did your proposal receive support?

[Answer] There was broad support, broad participation. We must take into account that the invitation was made on the weekend and it was not until Monday that the invitation began to circulate and already we can count the presence of practically all the countries that had demonstrated an interest in cooperating and who have demonstrated this in a specific way now by stating their decision to cooperate in solving the problem.

I would say that they participated with the profound humanitarian awareness that at this moment is keeping mankind concerned with the situation being endured by the Cuban immigrants.

[Question] GRANMA strongly criticizes you for convoking this meeting.

[Answer] I very much respect the opinion of any person who does not think as I do, but the duty of a people with the characteristics of the Costa Rican people and of any man who believes that respect for human rights is fundamental, is to firmly cooperate to solve a problem as tragic as this one.

[Question] Don Rodrigo, your proposal to send an international commission to Havana to negotiate...

[Answer] All the means will be discussed now.

LABOR LEADER CRITICIZES CARAZO ON REFUGEE ISSUE

PA080437 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 May 80

[Pedro Martinez Pires interview with Ronald Campos, member of the National Executive Committee of the Costa Rican Construction Union in Havana--date not specified]

[Excerpt] [Question] Why do you think Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo adopted his stand on the issue of the alleged refugees at the Peruvian Embassy here? We understand he has convened an international meeting for 8 May for which he counts on the support of the United States? What is behind this, Campos?

[Answer] Well, Carazo is just another imperialist puppet. He is one of the men elected every 4 years during elections in our country. He won last time around. Like the good puppet that he is, he follows Carter's last word. Now he is trying to drum up support and win some prestige among the capitalist countries for his own gain in terms of trips and more investments in his firms, but he is especially trying to protect the back of the United States which in the final analysis keeps him on the job as well as all his family and all the people who gravitated around him (?at election time). The meeting he is promoting now seeks to reduce worldwide pressure against the United States and to tone down its loss of face. He is trying to help, to see what he can do for "Daddy" Carter. We think and have positive knowledge that this will be another failure since so far only the United States has come out in favor of the meeting. Even other capitalist countries that favor the campaign are having second thoughts because the peoples are rebelling, pointing their fingers at them and placing them in the dock.

[Question] Campos, Carazo also offered to provide asylum in Costa Rica for 10,000 sociopaths. Do you think Costa Rica's economic and social situation lends itself to assimilating these elements?

[Answer] Right now Costa Rica's foreign debt is over 800 billion colones, that is, over 80 billion Cuban pesos. With that ever increasing foreign debt which we have increasingly less funds to pay, it is very hard to welcome 10,000 Cubans. First Carazo has to think about where he is going to put 300,000 Costa Ricans. He has to see what he does with them because they are living under bridges. Many [Costa Ricans] have no education or health care. What is Carazo going to do for them first? These are his fellow nationals. What is he going to do for them? Then he can think whether or not to welcome the Cubans. I can definitely tell you that this is also part of the campaign to try to improve his image. He has said that we are going to welcome 10,000 Cubans. In the end they will stay just 3 or 4 days because they cannot be taken care of. If he kept them there, the people would rebel and turn against him [words indistinct].

GOVERNMENT TO ALLOW 84 CUBAN REFUGEES TO REMAIN

PA071439 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Out of the 420 Cuban refugees who are now at the old presidential house, 84 who requested political asylum in our country have been selected to remain here.

Major Delgado, commander of the refugee center, said that those selected to remain here are those who have families. Others will be selected according to their preferences and to other conditions that must be taken into account.

In the selection process, an attempt is being made to bypass those who have asked to be sent to the United States, since they have reported they have relatives there. The government is doing everything it can so that they will leave for their destination as soon as possible.

GOVERNMENT SEEKING PRESIDENCY OF UN SECURITY COUNCIL

PA082018 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Costa Rica wants to be elected president of the UN Security Council. The Costa Rican Government is seeking the presidency of the UN Security Council in view of the Cuban Government's insistence on obtaining that post for the next period.

Although this had been kept a secret, it has been learned that Costa Rican Ambassador to the United Nations Rodolfo Piza Escalante, who arrived in Costa Rica yesterday, has been working to get the support of other countries.

Everything seems to indicate that the United States supports Costa Rica's candidacy to the presidency of the UN Security Council. Government sources indicated that this subject could be among those discussed by William Bowdler and President Rodrigo Carazo yesterday afternoon.

BRITISH OFFICIAL VISITS ON FACTFINDING TOUR

PA070500 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] British Minister of State for Foreign Relations Nicolas Ridley, arrived in San Jose on an official visit to meet with Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier and with Deputy Foreign Minister Norman [name indistinct].

The British official is touring the various Central American countries in order to learn about the political situation existing in the area at the moment. The British minister of state willalso discuss cooperation matters between Costa Rica and Great Britain.

EL SALVADOR

MAJ ROBERTO D'AUBUISSON REPORTEDLY UNDER ARREST

PA081944 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1845 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Attention, attention, attention, attention. Here is a last minute report on YSKL. Listeners to the foremost radio station in the country, pay close attention to this report.

Although no official communique has been released, entirely reliable sources confirmed this morning that Salvadoran armed forces Major d'Aubuisson was arrested at approximately 2100 last night [0300 GMT on 8 May] at a farm whose name was not disclosed, but which is located west of this capital.

Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson was arrested last night at a farm located west of this capital. The name of the farm has not yet been given in official reports. Reliable sources have reported unofficially that Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson is under arrest at the San Carlos Garrison in this capital along with other members of El Salvador's powerful economic sector.

Listeners of the foremost radio station of the country and stations which make up the CENTRAL AMERICAN NEWS SERVICE, our sources state that the officer is under arrest at the San Carlos Garrison in this capital.

Since early this morning, large contingents of troops could be seen in the sector and for a radius of some 200 miles around the San Carlos Garrison.

We have also been unofficially informed that other military garrisons have been placed on alert because of the arrest of Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson along with Mr Miguel (Mason) both of whom, we have learned unofficially, are under arrest at the San Carlos Garrison.

On the other hand, we have also been told that 12 Latin American delegations have arrived for the funeral of teacher Hector Ramon Guardado, who was killed yesterday at noon near Gabriela Mistral Street in this capital. The arrival of the delegation from the United States has not yet been confirmed. The delegation is expected to arrive tomorrow morning in the Salvadoran capital to attend the funerals of the deputy secretary of the 21 June Salvadoran National Teachers Association.

Further Details

PA082007 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1917 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Here is Dr Ricardo Avila Moreira, who was previously connected with the judicial branch here in El Salvador. He is now going to make important announcements about the capture of Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson this morning in Santa Tecla. Good afternoon, Dr Avila. The microphones of this station are at your disposal and the listeners of Central America's stations will hear your statements.

[Begin recording] Good Afternoon. This is Ricardo Avila Moreira. I want to tell the Salvadoran people that last night Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson was captured while in the company of several friends, both military officers and civilians, in an area near Santa Tecla.

They were captured by soldiers belonging to the 1st Infantry Regiment of San Carlos, who were outside their jurisdiction and who, therefore, were not acting in accordance with the law.

I also want to say that no member of the so-called oligarchy was present at the meeting. All of them were middle-class friends attending a social event.

I give this information to the Salvadoran people because there have been reports that attempts have been made against the life of those detained. If some crime has been committed, they should be turned over to the corresponding common tribunals so they can be judged in accordance with the law. Again my name is Ricardo Avila Moreira.

[Question] Dr Moreira, I have a question. Could you tell us how many people were accompanying Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson and were arrested with him?

[Answer] About seven persons. One of the civilians was Mr Roberto Mason, not Miguel Mason as you have mistakenly reported. There were about seven people at the meeting. [end recording]

New Crisis Triggered

PA090057 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] A new crisis threatened the Salvadoran civilian-military junta today. The junta arrested the leader of an abortive rightist coup in a crucial test of power with its opponents. According to Salvadoran army sources, retired army Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson and other officers allegedly sympathetic to the former regime of Gen Humberto Romero were arrested and taken to the San Carlos army post southeast of San Salvador.

According to government sources D'Aubuisson has accused Col Adolfo Majano, member of the government junta supported by the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], of having relations with the Salvadoran leftist guerrillas. According to the same souces, some of the arrested officers were still in active service.

It has also been revealed that high-ranking army officers have met at the presidential house to discuss the crisis. According to reports about the alleged coup, Colonel Majano and Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich were to be dismissed from the government junta.

Twelve Civilians Reportedly Arrested

PA090131 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0059 GMT 9 May 80

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 8 May (ACAN-EFE)--Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, key rightwing leader of the National Broad Front [FAN], and another retired military personnel have been arrested by the Salvadoran authorities while their involvement in an alleged attempt to enlist active military to stage a coup d'etat is being investigated, it was learned here in government circles tonight.

No further details on the arrest could initially be obtained but it is believed that at least 12 civilians were also arrested, 4 of them members of wealthy Salvadoran families.

One is purportedly Roberto Muyshondt Yudice. Another one is surnamed Sagregra and there are two others whose names were not ascertained.

The other eight civilians are supposedly "security" personnel of the previous four. The sources of the information think that much of that "security" was thrown around D'Aubuisson who had gone underground since he joined the FAN.

The sources added that several firearms including a U.S.-made M-16 rifle and several small weapons were confiscated when these people were arrested. Also, documents relative to the plotting of a coup d'etat were reportedly confiscated from the alleged conspirators, notably from D'Aubuisson. The documents reportedly contained names of the people who collaborated with the plot from abroad.

The sources refused to confirm the truth of the rumors for ACAN-EFE. According to those rumors, some officers in certain garrisons are reportedly rising up against the junta and demanding the release of the arrested active military but not that of D'Aubuisson and the other retired officer.

It was also reported that the U.S. Embassy has warned the Salvadoran garrisons that it does not support any conspiracy against the incumbent junta.

IRAHETA DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN COUP ATTEMPT

PA081600 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Col Jose Eduardo Iraheta, former under secretary of defense of El Salvador, visited Guatemala today. He denied that he had participated in the thwarted coup attempt against the Salvadoran Government junta as stated by junta member Jose Napoleon Duarte.

[Begin Iraheta recording] I would like to make it perfectly clear that the other comrades and I did not participate in the coup in question. This is completely false. Duarte was the one to make such charges. I urge him to provide proof of this. If he doesn't have the proof he is a cruel individual and if he has proof and doesn't show it then he is a coward. It is easy and logical to explain the specter of a coup they are now seeing because when you are ruling with traitors you learn not to trust your own shadow. I have faith in the future of the fatherland. I have hope in the future of our beloved republic. We are more than 4.5 million inhabitants and with God's help we will be able to rescue the fatherland. The storm cannot last forever. [end recording]

Colonel Iraheta warned that the reforms being implemented in El Salvador have been imposed under pressure and are not in accordance with his country's reality.

[Begin recording] Our country's current reality is that it is being ruled by a government junta backed only by a foreign power, which is cleverly represented by a person who is a professional in destabilizing governments. What is happening is that instead of improving the situation, they are leading the country into political, economic and social chaos.

They are imposing reforms that were prefabricated outside the borders of our fatherland. They are imposing them under pressure. [end recording]

DUARTE INVITES ALL SECTORS TO DIALOGUE WITH JUNTA

PA081605 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 7 May 80 pp 3, 19

[Text] "We offer peace to those who threaten us with war," Jose Napoleon Duarte said yesterday in defining the position of the junta and its objectives of pacification in our country.

Duarte explained that in choosing between a military war and a political war, it is better to choose the latter because the Salvadoran people are tired of violence and we are all committed to contribute to the return of tranquillity to the country.

The rightwing and leftwing extremes, who are in total disagreement as to their political purposes, coincide in their plans to destabilize the government, peace, economy and anything that means progress, Duarte explained.

They do not accept the changes made by the governing junta because these changes do not suit their interests. But the people are fully aware of this and of their corresponding role.

Duarte noted that the people did not respond to the Coordination Board of the Masses on 1 May when, according to him, it had plans to carry out provocations that would have led to a confrontation.

Referring to violence, the junta member said it has tended to abate, although it cannot be assured that it will disappear altogether in the near future.

He emphasized that all political and social sectors of the country need to make great efforts. Duarte said that all Salvadorans are committed to offering our contribution to achieve peace, because there will be no progress without peace.

"I have faith in God and in this long-suffering people that the situation of our country will improve soon," he said.

Concerning the lack of capital, without which the nation's progress could be seriously delayed, Duarte explained that in the course of the present week the government will receive the first part of a Venezuelan credit which will generate confidence, stability and capacity to meet obligations as well as obtain the necessary means to get all the development programs underway.

He clearly invited the rightwing and leftwing extremists to dialogue with the government in order to join in an effort for the benefit of the country.

Duarte finally explained that all productive sectors, including the opposition sectors, are invited to participate without demagogy in the dialogue to seek peaceful solutions to all problems generated by the violence that has stricken our country.

When asked about the results of the nationalization of the Salvadoran banking system, Duarte yesterday said that there has been a considerable increase in bank deposits. He said that since its nationalization, new increases in deposits have been registered, and added that it is expected to maintain the same pace through the people's trust and confidence.

Jose Napoleon Duarte emphatically denied that the junta is contemplating the nationalization of the information media. He asked the Salvadoran people to pay no attention to such rumors unscrupulously spread to create unrest.

He also explained that the revolutionary governing junta is taking firm steps and it has no intention to cause harm to anybody in order to benefit others; that it is determined to lead the country to true social justice.

MAJANO ISSUES CALL FOR UNITY AT SOLDIERS DAY EVENT

PA082349 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1702 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] In a message to celebrate Soldiers Day held yesterday, junta member Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano asked the armed forces to bring their moral, physical and disciplinary abilities into play in the task of adapting to the new era being experienced by the Salvadoran people.

During a speech given on behalf of the junta at the graduation ceremony of the military school, Colonel Majano issued a call for unity and asked those present to remain alert in the face of rightist or leftist subversion.

BPR OCCUPIES FOUR CHURCHES IN SAN SALVADOR

PA081948 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1837 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Four churches in San Salvador remain occupied by activists of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc [BPR]. The churches were occupied yesterday at 1900 to denounce what the BPR considers to be intervention by U.S. imperialists; to commemorate the first anniversary of the BPR members who were killed on 8 May 1979, and to denounce the persecution, arrests and killings of the people.

The churches which were occupied were: the cathedral, El Calvario, Don Rua and Antiguo Cuzcatlan. The occupiers said today that the occupation will be for an indefinite period.

MORALES EHRLICH RETURNS FROM COSTA RICA

PA062100 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1731 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] After attending the wedding of his daughter Marina in San Jose, Costa Rica yesterday, Dr Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich returned immediately to join the revolutionary government junta in an effort to find solutions to all of the nation's problems.

Presidential spokesmen said that the members of the civilian-military junta have been working intensely on their program to change the structures of our society to benefit the less favored sectors.

GUATEMALA

NICARAGUANS FORM COMMITTEE OF EXILES

PA081925 Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 29 Apr 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Committee of Nicaraguan Exiles has been established to help, give moral support to and provide legal aid to the thousands of Nicaraguan exiles and refugees who are in Central America.

This information was included in a report which the aforementioned committee has sent to Government Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz.

The document (a copy of which was given to this newspaper) states that "our objectives and goals are not political. We are very grateful for the aid and cooperation that Guatemala and other Central American countries have given us."

To prevent misunderstandings, the members of the committee which is headed by Dr Francisco Urcuyo, who was president of Nicaragua for a brief time after General Somoza's downfall, have attached a copy of the document establishing the committee.

They indicated to the government minister that "they hope that this will be one more proof of our loyalty to the Guatemalan Government and other Central American governments that have accepted people who are the victims of political persecution and who flee to other countries in search of freedom."

ARGENTINE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES

PA061625 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 6 May 80

[Excerpts] Commodore Carlos Roberto Cavandoli, Argentine deputy foreign minister, has arrived in this capital for an official 2-day visit. On hand to receive him at La Aurora International Airport were Deputy Foreign Minister Alfonso (Reyes) Oliva, Argentine Ambassador to Guatemala Roberto Tiscornia, several Argentine Embassy officials, Assistant Protocol Director Ambassador Jaime Martinez Martinez and various Guatemalan Foreign Ministry officials.

The commodore and his party will stay here until Wednesday 7 May in the morning, when they will continue on another leg of their tour through several countries.

Visits President Lucas Garcia

PA061626 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Commodore Carlos Roberto Cavandoli, Argentine deputy foreign minister, has visited president Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia at the presidential house.

The visitor was accompanied by Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdes; His Excellency Roberto Tiscornia, Argentine ambassador to Guatemala; [words indistinct] Mario (Fraile) Castillo; Argentine Foreign Ministry Secretary Adriana [name indistinct] and Ambassador Jaime Martinez Martinez, assistant protocol director at the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry.

The visitor expressed his satisfaction at being here in Guatemala to President Lucas Garcia, adding that he has brought greetings from Argentine President Gen Jorge Rafael Videla. He also expressed his gratitude for the (?attention) he has received since he arrived yesterday.

For his part, President General Lucas Garcia thanked the Argentine official for his visit, noting that Guatemala regards Argentina as one of the best friends of the [word indistinct]. The president and the visiting Argentine official then exchanged views about topics of common interest to their two countries.

ORPA ACCUSES GOVERNMENT OF BOMBING TOWNS

PA080253 San Jose Radio Noticias Del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] San Jose--The bombing of towns in San Marcos Department was reported in this capital by spokesmen of the opposition in Guatemala. The information, picked up by international news agencies and originated by the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization (ORPA), claims that military planes and helicopters flew for several hours over those defenseless towns, machinegunning the peasants and setting fire to their homes and fields.

The same source noted that the air attacks were ordered by the regime of Gen Romeo Lucas Gargia to silence the protests of the department residents against the government's aggressive policy. According to the same sources, the operation left several score dead and wounded. Later, they added, army units were dispatched to San Marcos to assume full control of the situation.

NEW RIGHTWING CLANDESTINE GROUP ANNOUNCES GOALS

PA080306 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2002 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 7 May (ACAN-EFE)--A new rightwing clandestine organization known as "The South's Anticommunist Command" (Commando Anticomunista del Sur--CADS) announced here today the start of operations in the Guatemalan province of Esquintla.

The group said its purpose is to start a fight to the death against communism, and revealed a list of 27 leftists it plans to eliminate.

This is the second such organization operating in Guatemala. Another has already been operating under the name "Secret Anticommunist Army" (ESA), and has already killed several persons accused of being "communists."

HONDURAS

NATIONAL PARTY FAVORS DIRECT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

PA072000 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1635 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 6 May (ACAN-EFE)--Nocolas Cruz Torres, an official of the traditional National Party of Honduras [PNH], today came out in favor of direct elections to choose Honduras' constitutional president.

In an interview with journalists Cruz Torres ruled out the possibility of an alliance with the other traditional party, the Liberal Party of Honduras [PLH], to elect the president of the republic at the National Constituent Assembly which will begin shortly.

The Liberals won the Constituent Assembly elections last 20 April by more than 65,000 votes but they only obtained 2 deputies more than the PNH. Thus, if the Liberals have 35 deputies and the Nationalists 33, the emergent National Innovation and Unity Party [PINU], which obtained 3 deputies, will be the deciding factor.

The innovationists have never supported indirect elections, and although Liberals and Nationalists have done so in the past only the Liberals favor them at present.

According to Cruz Torres, "this Liberal presumption is the result of euphoria, but with an advantage of only two deputies and with two parties against them it is illusory to believe that they can choose the president in the constituent assembly."

Cruz Torres, who stopped the registration of the Christian Democratic Party [POCH] by pointing out that it received foreign subsidies, has now declared himself in favor of registering the PDCH and Communist Party of Honduras in the future.

He also stated that "once the new constitution is drafted, a new open and democratic electoral law should be enacted to call the people to presidential, congressional and municipal elections."

GOVERNMENT TO END AID TO NICARAGUAN REFUGEES

PA080303 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1555 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 5 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran Government announced here today, Monday, that the aid given to some 5,000 Nicaraguan refugees will formally end on 30 June.

For the caring of the remaining Nicaraguan refugees, mostly former Somozist guards, Honduras had depended on UN aid which was described as "very puny".

The refugees are lodged at the Yusugare Camp, in Choluteca Department, which borders with Nicaragua. Their situation is very precarious, with insufficient medicines and food, thereby causing the slow starvation of children.

Joaquin Pon, in charge of Yusuguare Department, said in Tegucigalpa that the refugees are trying to learn some kind of trade in the shortest possible time. The government has installed trade centers which hope to train people in some sort of occupation in three months. When they have learned some trade, they are given working documents and allowed to seek employment on Honduran territory and to fend for themselves. The refugees will remain under immigration control.

No UN country could or would help Honduras with the former Somozist guards, which it accepted as refugees, and the UN itself established the condition that the camps would not harbor war criminals. The former guards were warned that anyone who did not learn at least one trade would be expelled from the country by the immigration authorities.

NICARAGUA

DIPLOMAT CLAIMS PARAGUAY READY TO EXTRADITE SOMOZA

PA081817 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] At dawn today, the news agency ACAN-EFE [as heard] continued insisting in its Spanish-American news summary on a report from Mexico which says the Paraguayan Government apparently is willing to extradite former Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza to Nicaragua so that he can face trial.

The ACAN-EFE report is based on statements made by Nicaragua's new ambassador to Mexico, Aldo Antonio Diaz Lacayo. ACAN-EFE adds that the Paraguayan Government has not signed the extradition convention, but there are serious indications that it will satisfy Nicaragua's request for Somoza's extradition to our country.

According to international observers, apparently the main reason why the Paraguayan Government will yield to Nicaragua's extraditon request is the pressure being exerted by Paraguay's democratic news media and by the mass, people and revolutionary organizations of Paraguay that repudiate the presence of dictator Somoza.

REFUGEE ALLEGES PRESENCE OF 8,000 CUBAN SOLDIERS

PA072256 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 30 April 80 p 8

[Interview with unidentified Cuban exile housed in former presidential palace in San Jose, Costa Rica--date not given]

[Excerpt] Upon leaving the dormitory where we had been talking for more than 1 hour with Cuban refugees, a young man came up to me. He called me aside and asked me to be discreet. His attitude was strange because everyone spoke noisily and without fear.

I am not giving you my name or any personal information because my wife and children are in Cuba and I know that Fidel Castro's regime is so cowardly that it might take reprisals against them. [paragraph continues]

However, I have to make a revelation to you: Cuba has sent 8,000 soldiers to an unpopulated area in northern Nicaragua to establish camps there to fight against the Nicaraguans if, for example, a counterrevolutionary movement emerges.

How do you know this?

I have a nephew who is part of that military contingent and my relatives told me he was in Nicaragua. The operation staged to transfer these soldiers to Nicaragua is very similar to that used to take Cuban soldiers to Africa to help the communists obtain the independence of Mozambique.

BRITAIN'S NICOLAS RIDLEY ARRIVES FOR 2-DAY VISIT

PA080247 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0013 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Managua, 7 May (ACAN-EFE)--Nicolas Ridley, British minister of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs arrived in Nicaragua today for a 48-hour visit.

The purpose of the visit of the high British official in this capital is to strengthen relations between his government and that of the Sandinist revolution and to establish contacts for greater cooperation from the government of her majesty for the reconstruction of this country.

Shortly after his arrival in Managua from the north, Ridley met for 2 hours with Nicaraguan Acting Foreign Minister Jacinto Suarez to discuss the mission that brought him to Nicaragua.

Ridley is accompanied by Louis Harding, in charge of the British Foreign Ministry's Latin American Affairs Office, Ambassador to Costa Rica and Nicaragua Michael Brown and other advisers.

Ridley is scheduled to meet early tomorrow with Emilio Baltodano, secretary general of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, and later will proceed to Costa Rica on another leg of his Central American tour.

NATION TO RECEIVE INCREASED AID FROM EEC COUNTRIES

FL072011 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1930 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Nicaragua is to receive $15 million in aid from the European Economic Community. A statement from the EEC has appealed to member countries of the economic grouping to step up their individual aid programs to Nicaragua, particularly in the areas of health and welfare infrastructure. The Central American country had appealed for aid from the international community to help rebuild the (?wartorn) economy following the overthrow of dictator Anastasio Somoza by freedom-fighting Sandinistas last July.

MEETING TO RENEGOTIATE FOREIGN DEBT TO BE IN MEXICO

PA090010 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 May 80

[Report from the press coverage bureau by Rosario Mora]

[Text] A fourth meeting to renegotiate Nicaragua's foreign debt will be held next week in the Republic of Mexico between representatives of the Nicaraguan financial sector and international banking officials.

The delegation going to Mexico to renegotiate the debt will include Comdr Henry Ruiz, planning minister and member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate; Dr Arturo Cruz Porras, president of the Central Bank of Nicaragua; Alfredo Cesar, president of the Higher Council of the Financial System [title as heard]; Dr Joaquin Cuadra Chamorro, finance minister and Companero (Haroldo) Montealegre, minister of the International Reconstruction Fund.

VISITING MEXICAN CONGRESSMEN DISCUSS OIL SUPPLY

PA070313 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Nicaragua has taken a positive step toward the path of democracy with the installation of the State Council, said the head of the Mexican parliamentary delegation this afternoon. Mexico and Nicaragua are jointly attempting to overcome a technical obstacle for supplying 7,500 barrels a day of Mexican petroleum to Nicaragua. The problem lies in the design of the Esso refinery in Managua, which was built to refine Venezuelan crude, which is lighter than the Mexican oil.

A joint committee is trying to resolve the problem by mixing the two crudes. According to a bilateral agreement signed in January during the visit to Nicaragua of President Jose Lopez Portillo, the supplying of oil to Nicaragua was scheduled to begin in April, Mexican Deputy Luis M. Farias told a news conference today. Farias heads a delegation of five parliamentarians sent by the Mexican Congress to the solemn installation of the State Council of the Nicaraguan revolutionary government on Sunday night.

In this regard, he said: We consider this act enormously transcendental for the political life of Nicaraguans. The pluralist nature of the council offers an excellent opportunity for this nation's democratic life. It is not only a legislative forum, but also one of political discussion, which will lead to a consensus in the discussion of the nation's political affairs. It is a single step, but a positive one, for arriving at the road of democracy. Sometimes, when jumps are made instead of steps, it is possible to fall into a hole, noted Deputy Farias.

The president of the great committee of the Chamber of Deputies of Mexico added that several technical cooperation and financial agreements which Mexico is in a position to implement exist, waiting only for the determination of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, with whom the Mexican delegation members talked today.

After referring to the pluralist nature of the State Council, in which popular organizations and political parties are represented, Deputy Farias said the following in connection with the Mexican-Nicaraguan petroleum agreement:

[Begin recording] The president was here on 24 January 1980 and a series of agreements were reached with the government junta. Some of these points have been complied with. Others are in the process of being rewritten. Some of them have been impossible to comply with for lack of sufficient information. A case in point is petroleum. The refinery that exists in Nicaragua, Exxon, is made and designed to refine crudes very different from Mexican crude, which is of a thickness that the refinery cannot process. The government junta and the Nicaraguan Government have been studying, with a technical group, a way in which Mexican crude can be utilized so as to begin delivering this crude.

The Mexican crude is very different from Venezuelan crude. This plant is made and designed to use Venezuelan crude and not Mexican crude, which is richer and thicker.

[Question] How much is Nicaragua buying from Mexico?

[Answer] The agreement establishes 7,500 barrels a day, which should have begun to be delivered beginning last month, but the technical aspect has not been resolved and, I repeat, it is being studied jointly. [end recording]

RAMIREZ: ARMED STRENGTH GUARANTEES REVOLUTIONARY PROCESS

LD081305 Madrid YA in Spanish 3 May 80 p 10

[Jose V. Colchero undated interview in Managua with Nicaraguan junta member Sergio Ramirez: "Armed Strength Would Crush Rightwing Subversion"]

[Excerpt] [Question] Is Nicaragua experiencing a second stage in the revolution? Has it reached a crossroads?

[Answer] I would say that we have reached not a crossroads but the time to begin a second stage. This minor crisis [presumably, allusion to crisis in relations between Sandinists, Nicaraguan Democratic Movement leaders] gives us the opportunity to reflect on the course the revolution will take. A degree of international turmoil has been created because some people believe that the Nicaraguan revolution is moving toward a totalitarian state, toward the establishment of the single party and the annihilation of all kinds of public freedoms. There are also a number of factors (such as the crisis of the daily LA PRENSA, [junta member Alfonso] Robelo's resignation and the new plans to establish the Council of State) which seem to confirm the change of direction in Nicaragua.

[Question] Does Robelo's resignation not indicate a segregation of the traditional bourgeoisie from the Nicaraguan process?

[Answer] During the final phase of the struggle against Somoza, the civilian struggle lost ground under the impetus of the Sandinist Front's armed struggle and also because the repression was merciless. Robelo, leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, which was a group whose grassroots comprised the small and medium entrepreneurs, professional people and experts, sought exile in Costa Rica, where the Sandinist Front sought him out and suggested that he join the governing junta as someone with progressive tendencies. But Robelo was not chosen because of the strength and size of his political party.

[Question] Did Robelo try to put the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement on an equal footing with the Sandinist Front?

[Answer] I believe that this is where he went wrong. Thus, by announcing his retirement from the junta because the State Council has been reformed, he is setting his group's interests above the country's general interests.

[Question] What will the State Council do? Will it act as a parliament? Of whom will it be composed?

[Answer] It will have the power to legislate. Originally, before the revolutionary victory, the Sandinist Front, which was trying to create a broad spectrum of alliances, proposed that it hold one-third of the seats on this council. But now that it is in power it has been trying to guarantee itself a parliamentary majority. [paragraph continues]

The increase in the number of seats held by Sandinist organizations is not totalitarianism but purely a matter of parliamentary practice. It needs a majority to carry out its political plan. This is why the Sandinist Front will now hold 53 percent of the seats.

[Question] An election result overwhelmingly in favor of the Sandinist Front would legitimize its position in government and would exert an influence abroad, where this process is regarded with concern and where it is feared that Nicaragua is moving toward communist-type totalitarianism.

[Answer] I believe that if pressure continues to be exerted on the Sandinist Front to hold elections, then it will be forced to do so. But I warn that this well be negative for the democratic process. If the Sandinist Front gains 85-90 percent of the vote, it would end the state of political pluralism, because it would legitimize the Sandinist Front's position in government and leave the rest without parliamentary representation.

[Question] Does the Nicaraguan revolutionary process hold any future for the traditional bourgeoisie or will the future Nicaraguan society be based on Marxist-Leninist foundations?

[Answer] We are carrying out an authentic Nicaraguan revolutionary process in which cooperation with the bourgeois sectors is possible. If we had intended from the outset, or if we intended now, to crush the bourgeoisie and eliminate from here every vestige of private enterprise, we have the means, including the legal means, to do so.

[Question] Is there not a possibility of backsliding in the revolutionary process?

[Answer] The Sandinist Front's armed strength is the guarantee of the revolutionary process. It forms a fulcrum and maintains the balance of the state. We are involved in seeking an understanding with the private enterprise sectors. We act in line with the plan for a mixed society, but if at any particular time the rightwing forces' agitation tries to disrupt this process, if the agitation which we are now witnessing becomes subversion, if it tries to overthrow the Sandinist government established in this country, then we will be more than obliged to respond to it.

[Question] What is the state of your relations with Europe in general and Spain in particular?

[Answer] We have received considerable support from West Europe. We have received broad cooperation and understanding from the Spanish Government. Humanitarian aid has been arriving here from the outset. The Spanish Government's general attitude toward the Nicaraguan revolutionary process has been very positive.

[Question] To some extent you act as head of state in foreign relations. What importance is there in the imminent visits to Nicaragua by the king [of Spain] and [Prime Minister] Suarez?

[Answer] When Violeta Chamorro met with the king in Madrid some 6 weeks ago, she confirmed the Nicaraguan Government's invitation to him to pay a visit which has been in the offing for some time. We are very interested in the king's visit to Nicaragua and see the process from close quarters. The king is a very well-informed person.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES LIMITING JUNTA TO THREE MEMBERS

PA070240 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 May 80

[Excerpt] The members of the government junta clearly stated during a news conference today that the decision on the participation of two other members in the junta to replace Robelo and Mrs Chamorro, who resigned for well-known reasons, has not been made yet. Comdr Daniel Ortega, Dr Sergio Ramirez and Dr Moises Hassan explained that the mass organizations have said that the junta should continue to work as it stands now. Political pluralism already exists in the State Council, Dr Ramirez said. Here is what the three junta members said during this morning's news conference at the government house: [Begin recording]

[Question] (?Here are two questions) on the possible composion of the junta. A few days ago Dr Ramirez was quoted by a Costa Rican news source as saying that the people would be surprise to find out who would replace the two junta members who resigned. Then he said that the junta may remain as it stands now. Does this mean that the situation has changed since Dr Ramirez made his statement in Costa Rica? The other question is sheer curiosity. Can the State Council introduce a law on the expansion of the junta?

[Presumably Ramirez] First, I don't quite remember saying that people would be surprised. If new names are announced, some people will be surprised and others won't be. I think there is a lot of speculation and anxiety about the names. I think that when we say--and we are being totally honest in this regard--that perhaps one alternative would be for the junta to keep three members, we do so because there are ample people's sectors which claim--and I am not making this up--that the junta is all right this way and they like a Sandinist junta better. There are many people in the neighborhood committees, unions and so forth who are saying this. They feel more confident, self-assured and just better about the junta as it stands. However, other sectors would like to see the junta have other members. Perhaps the revolutionary political project underway would be served better if pluralism were reflected in the government junta and if people who represent other forces were included in the junta. It should also be analyzed whether, given the fact that pluralism already exists in the State Council, it is necessary to duplicate that pluralism in the executive branch. This is something to be considered. As Domingo [not further identified] said, we also have to listen to the people's organizations, the trade unions, the Farmworkers Association and all other people's forces, as we have to listen to the economic and social forces involved in this revolutionary process. Now, pursuant to its legal powers, the State Council could not suggest changes to the government junta. However, outside that legal framework and since the council is a political forum, the forces represented there can very well speak their minds on this matter.

[Question] I am Javier Rodirguez of PRENSA LATINA. According to what has been said here today, the Nicaraguan Government will continue to coordinate activities with other Central American, Caribbean and Latin American countries to promote the campaign so that this area will be declared an area of peace and so military maneuvers will be banned?

[Presumably Ramirez] Well, as you know, during the foreign ministers' meeting held in San Jose, Costa Rica in which we participated, a document called the San Jose Declaration was signed. The declaration sets forth precisely these principles--that Central America should be an area of peace, free of military maneuvers. In the next few months, another foreign ministers' conference will be held here in Managua and those topics will be brought up there again. Therefore, we can say we are still interested in discussing and reaffirming these points with the other Central American governments, and we might say that a consensus exists in Central America on this. [end recording]

SERGIO RAMIREZ DISCUSSES STATE COUNCIL OPERATION

PA061611 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] The concept of the political maneuver was buried with Somozism. How does the State Council work? Listeners of the "Revolution" newscast, we present Companero Sergio Ramirez replying to a question on whether the participation of private enterprise is a political maneuver.

[Begin recording] I believe it is difficult to speak of political maneuvers here. I believe that the word maneuver was buried, as was the Somozism of the past. What does exist is that the leadership of the State Council reflects the different forces which it is composed of, and private enterprise is one of those forces in the country. Therefore, it has (?participation) in the leadership of the State Council. This does nothing more than reflect the pluralism of the State Council. One vice presidency is in the hands of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution, which includes several political parties and is now in the hands of the Independent Liberal Party. [as heard]

This pluralist participation will surely continue to be reflected in the different commissions which will be formed, such as the parliamentary commissions of the State Council where the COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise] will have representatives who will preside over some of the commissions.

[Question] I would like to know what the legal nature of the State Council is. Can it be considered a legislative or a consultative body, and what would happen--in the very hypothetical but interesting case of analyzing tne prospect of determining the nature of the state council--in a conflict between decisions made by the government junta and decisions made by the State Council?

[Answer] All this is clearly explained in the law. We cannot say that the State Council is a legislative body parallel to the government junta because we cannot forget that in Nicaragua we are living a revolutionary situation and the government junta has, in the last analysis, the power of government decisions in the country. This, however, does not contradict reality because it conforms with the fact that we are living in a revolutionary process. Nevertheless, the State Council has the power of legislative initiative. Any member of the State Council can submit a bill or amendments to existing laws as long as he has the backing of nine other State Council members. In this case the bill goes to a commission and from the commission to the plenum. If the plenum approves them, the bills go to the government junta, which can amend them or order them published as submitted by the State Council.

However, the State Council also has the power to revise, to dispute the bills submitted by the government junta. Therefore, we can desribe it as a legislative body which cooperates with the government junta in the legislative work, but this is not its fundamental role. What is fundamental is that the State Council constitutes an open political forum, a forum of pluralistic participation in which all the country's forces can discuss the revolutionary process and any other political subject. [end recording]

OVER 3,000 REFUGEES LEAVE MARIEL 7 MAY

FL081108 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] According to reports from Mariel, 3,068 antisocials left the port yesterday for the United States. At the time GRANMA went to press, 1,381 boats from Florida were at the port.

FILM ALLEGEDLY PROVES 2 MAY VIOLENCE STARTED BY REFUGEES

FL081153 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] The official organ of the party Central Committee in its third edition today carries a commentary entitled: GRANMA Never Lies. We will read it to you.

The video cassette shown yesterday on television was a real sensation. It showed how the Yankees and antisocials organized a street meeting in front of the interests office, how it lasted for hours, how the Yankee officials harrangued the antisocials and how the latter applauded the interests office chief. It showed not only how the antisocials attacked the people but also how they went in and out of the interests office to attack the people and how they cowardly took refuge in that den when the people answered back.

GRANMA also says that it showed the strenuous efforts of the authorities and mass organization cadres to prevent the people from storming the office and liquidating the lumpen. And that was only the beginning. Without revolutionary self-discipline the whole business would have ended in blood. What will the Yankee monopolitics press agencies say now?

The people, especially housewives--since these were work hours--spoke in the documentary with all the eloquence it is able to muster when provoked. These brave women were not security agents although they were all patriotic and revolutionary. It is repugnant and disgusting to see not only how the Yankee imperialists exploit the world but also how they try to decieve it in a despicable manner. But these fascist tricks will be of no avail. We will distribute this cassette throughout the world. Truth makes its way in the world. The peoples make their way. Facts are to be shown and are worth more than all the Yankees' words and press agencies together.

GRANMA, the organ of the PCC Central Committee, of all Cuban revolutionaries and of our heroic and admirable people, never lies. On 17 May we will express our outraged rejection of these vile provocations and, fundamentally, of the criminal blockade, the Guantanamo Naval Base--a piece of fatherland usurped by the gringos--the spy overflights, which are shameless violations of our airspace and all the crimes of the hated Yankee imperialism. We have not liquidated these antisocials simply because we are, and will know how to be, serene. It is the serenity of the brave and of those who know how to fight intelligently and courageously, of those who know how to earn a place in history, glory and victory.

CASTRO SENDS ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN

FL081512 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1425 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the reestablishment of relations between our two countries, we convey to the CPSU and the Soviet Government and the dear Soviet people, in the name of the PCC Central Committee, the Cuban Government and people, our deep satisfaction and gratitude for the development of our friendship in the course of these 20 years. Our relations have not only reached the highest level in all spheres; they constitute a true model of fraternal relations based on the consistent application of socialist internationalism.

This is stated by the first secretary of the PCC Central Committee, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, in a message sent to the top Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, and the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Aleksey Kosygin.

The Soviet people, party and government have stood beside our people in the most difficult times. Cuba will never forget the gestures of solidarity of the nation that carried out the first socialist revolution in the world and built, with exemplary heroism and abnegation, the first workers' and peasants' state and which, in a demonstration of infinite friendship and brotherhood, did not hesitate to give its aid to the first socialist country in America.

Today we can assert that the principles for the development of bilateral relations formulated in the Cuban-Soviet declaration signed during the historic visit of dear Comrade Brezhnev to our country have been fulfilled with great success and continue to be the cornerstone of our unbreakable friendship, Fidel's message to Brezhnev and Kosygin says.

During the 20 years that have elapsed, the people of Cuba have always perceived the solidarity of the Soviet Union. Soviet arms contributed to the heroic defense of our people and to the defeat of imperialism at Playa Giron. Soviet commercial ties made less hard the difficult battle against the economic blockade dictated by U.S. imperialsim against Cuba. The USSR's cooperation in the economic development of our island is evident today in all regions of Cuba. Commercial relations between the USSR and Cuba have eliminated all signs of the inequality in trade that burdens developing countries, Fidel says.

Cuba and the USSR have been and always will be together in the struggle for peace, detente and security, an end to the arms race, the freedom of peoples and social progress and a better future for humanity. We take this opportunity to reiterate our wishes for new and bigger achievements in the successful culmination of the 10th 5-year plan, in the flourishing development of your socialist fatherland and the consistent peace policy of the Soviet state. Allow me to wish you success as well in your responsible work at the head of the Soviet party and state. Greetings and personal good wishes, Fidel concludes his message to Brezhnev and Kosygin.

Brezhnev, Kosygin Message

FL072041 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2005 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The Soviet Union will continue to make all necessary efforts to deepen Cuban-Soviet friendship and fraternal cooperation and will remain firm on the side of the just cause of the Cuban people, a message sent to Fidel by the highest USSR authorities states. Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent a congratulatory message to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the resumption of relations between the two countries.

The message states: Dear comrade, we are pleased to sincerely congratulate the Cuban leadership and the fraternal people of Cuba on this 20th anniversary of the resumption of diplomatic relations between our states. During these 20 years there has been a constant multifaceted development in the relations between the Soviet Union and Cuba, based on the firm foundation of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, the message sent by Brezhnev and Kosygin states.

The indestructible friendship between our parties, countries and peoples, the unity of interests and ideals, the fruitful and mutually beneficial cooperation in all spheres of the political, economic and cultural affairs form the solid structure of Soviet-Cuban relations, the message states.

With its loyalty to freedom and ardent solidarity with the peoples struggling against imperialist oppression, Cuba has gained a high position in international prestige.

The Soviets will continue to help their Cuban brothers build the first socialist society in Latin America. We are pleased with the great successes achieved by the Cuban people under the leadership of their vanguard, the PCC, during the two decades of development on the path of socialism, the message adds. Your contribution to peace and social progress, to the struggle for the liquidation of all remnants of colonialism and racism and to a restructuring of international relations based on just principles, is enormous and universally recognized.

Guided by the internationalist spirit of the Soviet-Cuban Declaration of 1974, the USSR will continue to make in the future all necessary efforts to deepen our friendship and fraternal cooperation, and will remain firm on the side of the just cause of the Cuban people, the message sent to Fidel states. We wish you, dear friends, new gains in building the socialist society and greater progress in the fields of the economy, culture, education and people's well-being. Fraternal greetings! Signed, Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Aleksey Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

For his part, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko also sent a congratulatory message to his Cuban counterpart, Isidoro Malmierca.

FAR MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET DEFEAT OF NAZIS

FL080058 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] The 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory over fascism has been commemorated by the Armed Forces Ministry with a solemn ceremony presided over, among others, by Pedro Miret, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo; Div Gen Abelardo Colome Ibarra, vice minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR); Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro, first vice minister-chief of the FAR General Staff and Soviet Ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov.

Lt Gen Sergey Krivolplyasov spoke on behalf of the Soviet military specialists in Cuba.

Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro made the closing remarks. He said that fascism was defeated in the Soviet Union because there the Nazi troops ran into a people, a party and a government that were not demoralized and resisted them on all fronts. He said the defeat of fascism meant the liberation of mankind from the horrors of Hitlerism, the triumph of Marxism in various countries and the establishment of socialism as a world system.

CASTRO SAYS YUGOSLAVIA WILL REMAIN UNITED

FL072314 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 May 80

[Excerpt] When interviewed by the Havana correspondent of the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG, Fidel said: Although this is an irreparable loss, I am convinced that in spite of this Yugoslavia will continue to advance, will remain united, will preserve the gains achieved and will continue to develop and progress.

L.A., CARIBBEAN GROUPS SUPPORT ANTI-U.S. POLICY

PA080357 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 7 May 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The political parties and revolutionary organizations of Latin America and the Caribbean which have representatives in Cuba have restated their firmest solidarity with our country, which is faced with the intensification of aggressive U.S. imperialist policy and its provocations and military maneuvers which are endangering peace in the continent and in the rest of the world. A document that these Latin American and Caribbean organizations released in Havana says U.S. imperialism, wounded by the victorious people's struggles and by its ever deeper overall crisis, has been undertaking a dangerous process of intensification of international tensions. The hawkish and aggressive peace of imperialism, the document adds, is being bared continually as measures to wreck detente and bring the world back to the cold war days are promoted.

Lack of common sense, arrogance and falsehood, inherent Washington qualities, are noticeable in President Carter's policy every day as he makes useless efforts to set back the course of history, which is irreversibly marching toward democracy, independence and social progress. After listing new U.S. provocations in various parts of the world, the declaration says that in Latin America Yankee imperialism has again charged against socialist Cuba. Its hand and that of the sinister CIA, it says, can be clearly seen in the events that occurred at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, in which both the Lima and the Caracas governments collaborated.

The declaration then notes that the Cuban people, with the most widespread solidarity, have unraveled that cunning maneuver. What was an attempt to create difficulties in the peaceful construction of a socialist society, the attempt to discredit Cuba in the eyes of our nations has become a boomerang against the masterminds of provocation, Yankee imperialism and its accomplices, due to the firmness, combativeness and intelligence of the Cuban people, their Communist Party and their revolutionary government.

The Latin American and Caribbean organizations and political parties represented in Havana also note that as part of this plan the U.S. Government was going to stage military maneuvers at Guantanamo Naval Base, an indivisible part of Cuban territory illegally occupied by the United States, but the unity of the powerful forces of the Cuban people and international solidarity forced it to step back from its knavish projects. The serious dangers posed by these provocations, the document goes on, are obvious due to the blindness and the degree of despair of imperialism following the series of defeats it has sustained internationally. Washington is once more wielding the big stick, hurling threats and showing its might to intimidate the peoples and curb their struggles, their advance and their victory.

Imperialism, the declaration states, cannot understand that victorious revolutions such as the Cuban, Nicaraguan, Grenadian and other revolutions that are in the making can exist in its old, safe backyard. It doesn't admit that it cannot continue to do as it wishes because the correlation of forces is not tipped in its favor any more. What it finally cannot or does not want to understand is that the future belongs wholly to the sovereign will of the people.

After demanding the return of the territory of Guantanamo Naval Base and the cessation of the spy flights and the criminal blockade against Cuba, the parties and revolutionary organizations of our America represented in Havana voice their firm support for and solidarity with the Cuban people, their party and government led by Fidel Castro. It is up to them again to play the difficult and complex vanguard role in the anti-imperialist struggle. Right now as always, they emphasize, we will stand alongside the Cuban revolution to defeat U.S. imperialism more completely than at Giron.

JUAN BOSCH APPLAUDS CASTRO MAY DAY SPEECH

FL080125 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 May 80

[Havana Television interview with Juan Bosch, former president of the Dominican Republic--presumably live]

[Excerpt] [Question, unidentified reporter] Juan Bosch is a well-known Latin American political and intellectual figure. Tonight we have the satisfaction of showing you an interview with him. He was president of the Dominican Republic and was criminally deposed by a coup d'etat of the most reactionary forces of the Dominican Republic. He has been very kind in granting this interview for national television news to discuss important current events. What is your impression of the speech by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro at Revolution Square on 1 May?

[Answer] It seemed to me that it was a masterful speech. Commander Fidel Castro has made very important speeches in his life as a political leader, leader of the Cuban people and leader of the revolution. However, I believe that none has been as important and, at the same time, has covered so many delicate political matters as the one he made on 1 May at Revolution Square. I believe that the speech should be analyzed and I plan to do it upon my return to the Dominican Republic because by studying Fidel Castro's speech, the members of the party to which I belong can learn many things about the difficult art of governing.

[Question] As you know, a few hours ago the Government of the Dominican Republic decided to boycott the Moscow Olympic games. What is your opinion of this decision?

[Answer] As spokesman of my party, I said more than 2 months ago that the Dominican Government would end up by boycotting the Moscow Olympic games since that government, because of the political line it follows, cannot remove itself from the pressure which U.S. policy exercises over it.

UN ENVIRONMENT OFFICIAL ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

FL090114 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Mostafa Tolba, executive director of the UN environment program, arrived in Havana today. He was accompanied by Jose (Lizarraga), regional director of that program in Latin American. Manuel Torres, vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation; (Roger Guardas), representative of the UNCTAD and other Cuban officials welcomed the visitors at Jose Marti International Airport.

During his 3-day stay in Cuba, Mostafa Tolba will hold talks with officials of our country's economic and technological branches and visit the port development center to learn first-hand about the project of decontamination of the port of Havana.

In statements to the television newscast reporter, the director of the UN Environment Program explained that he would like to learn about Cuba's environmental conditions as well as the success of efforts and research work conducted in the country. Likewise, he will study the aid and assistance that his program can offer in connection with Cuba's environmental situation. Mostafa Tolba said he was pleased that environmental conditions are taken into consideration in our country.